

THE M'COOK TRIBUNE

F. M. KIMMEL, Publisher.

McCOOK,

NEB.

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

—The Western Printing Company at Omaha has failed.

—A fine Danish church at Danebrog is nearing completion.

—The Omaha school fund derives \$277,000 from the saloons.

—A Knights of Pythias lodge has been organized at Geneva.

—Gov. Thayer and wife will attend the G. A. R. reunion at Boston.

—The corn crop prospect in Dakota county is of the brightest kind.

—Recent rains about Clay Center have put the farmers in excellent spirits.

—Mortuary statistics of Lincoln show forty deaths for the month of July.

—The M. E. church just completed at Haigler, will be dedicated on the 17th.

—A rain and wind storm did considerable damage in and around Petersburg.

—The Masonic order at Valentine has received a charter from the grand lodge.

—The Saunders county agricultural society offers over \$500 in speed premiums.

—Continued dry weather has very much injured corn prospects in Chase county.

—The old settlers of southern Nebraska will hold a reunion at Carleton August 28.

—There are 5,953 children of school age in Seward county—3,097 males and 2,846 females.

—The present outlook for corn in the vicinity of Friend is from fifteen to forty bushels per acre.

—Denman Thompson will open the new Kerr opera house at Hastings in "The Old Homestead."

—A thirty-foot vein of magnesite has been discovered by a well digger eight miles north of Concord.

—A thirty-foot vein of magnesite has been found by a well digger eight miles north of Concord.

—Adams county is indebted to the great state of Nebraska in taxes for the year 1890 \$27,328.78.

—The low stage of the Republican river renders the catfish and suckers easy victims of the sportsmen.

—The enterprising citizens of Lush-ton have arranged for a big horse fair and racing to take place August 16.

—An original package house was opened at Brownville, whereat the temperance people are greatly agitated.

—J. N. Morris, of Thayer county, was killed by lightning last week, being near his house when the bolt struck him.

—John R. Clark, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Lincoln, died suddenly from heart disease a few days ago.

—A David City man bucked the tiger of the Chicago board of trade and came out \$10,000 ahead in a corn deal.

—Five horses belonging to E. L. Haas of St. Edwards ran into a barbed wire fence and three were fatally injured.

—The store of Gillan & Co., Auburn, was broken into and robbed of knives, revolvers, a shotgun and some money.

—The school census of York county for 1890 shows 6,231 children of school age, a gain of twenty over the census of 1889.

—About one hundred claims under the dependent pension law recently passed have been sent in already from Lincoln.

—Governor and Mrs. Thayer have gone to Boston to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

—At the election held in West Point to vote on bonds for the new city hall, bonds for \$7,000 were voted by a majority of 8.

—From Elkhorn City to Chadron the Elkhorn valley is said to be covered with the finest corn fields ever grown in that section.

—The Catholic church is holding a season of prayers every day for a cessation of the present dry spell, says the Friend Telegraph.

—By the explosion of a gasoline stove, Mrs. Frank Taylor of Adams county, was terribly burned and her life is despaired of.

—The barn of R. A. Twiss of Fremont was struck by lightning during a thunder storm and burned to the ground. Loss \$400.

—Wilber boasts that there is but one prisoner in the county jail at that place. The others sawed through the bars and walked off.

—While Ollie Cowing was making a coupling near Weston his hand caught between the cars, crushing it so badly that amputation was necessary.

—George Harris, (colored) a barber of Omaha, suicided at Spring Grove, Douglas county, last week, by shooting himself through the right lung.

—August 21 the old settlers of York, Polk, Butler and Seward counties will hold their annual picnic in the grove three miles northeast of Gresham.

—The Lincoln Packing and Provision company's smoke houses at West Lincoln were destroyed by fire. Eleven thousand pounds of meat was consumed.

—An Episcopal church will be built in Geneva this fall, in which will be placed a beautiful memorial window to Thomas H. Ferris, the honored knight who was drowned at Milwaukee last month.

—E. O. Bartlett, F. M. Ross and Jens Anderson of St. Paul are off for Europe. Among other things they will bring back is a herd of Shetland ponies.

—John Magritz, the seventeen-year-old son of W. H. Magritz, a farmer living two miles east of Fremont, was fatally injured by being struck by a wind mill.

—The Hickman fair will be held September 24 to 26 inclusive. Premiums to the amount of \$1,200 will be offered, besides liberal purses for speed contests.

—A proposition to bond the city in the sum of \$7,000 to build a city hall was defeated at the special election in West Point, the majority being only eleven votes.

—A number of Juniata's citizens are about to remove to western Arkansas, being attracted to that state by favorable reports concerning its climate and healthfulness.

—Unadilla is putting in a system of water works on a small scale by the construction of a reservoir upon the hill. It will supply fire protection and private service.

—Considering the long period of dry weather, corn in the vicinity of Tecumseh looks very well. It will yield a half crop in all places and in some localities more.

—The independent people's convention for the Fifteenth state senatorial district will meet at Sargent, Custer county, on August 20, to nominate a candidate for state senator.

—The Daily Omaha Republican, it is said, will be revived by W. Morton Smith and J. M. Gillan. The size will be decreased one-half and the prohibition cause will be advocated.

—Owing to a short crop there will be no corn canned at the Seward factory this year, and if the season is not more favorable later on it is probable that no tomatoes will be put up.

—There seems to be a gang of horse thieves loitering around the vicinity of Hastings. They are high-toned cusses and their ambition seems to be to steal nothing but blooded stock.

—Barbers in a Lincoln shop went on a strike the other day because the proprietor refused to place the chairs so they could look out of the window while at work without turning around.

—Unofficial returns give Seward county a population of 15,588, but the official figures will probably raise the number to 17,000. The town of Seward is credited with 2,000 inhabitants.

—Ruby M. Keaton, of Berlin, Otoe county, has sued for a divorce from her husband, A. B. Keaton, whom she charges with disposing of her property for \$1,000 and swindling her father out of \$1,000 more.

—The splendid bridge connecting O'Neill and Holt county with the tract of lands, part of the ceded Sioux reservation, soon to be opened for settlement, was finished last week and opened for traffic.

A crazy man named Hughes is at large somewhere between Elm Creek and Kearney. He declares his mission is to kill six people and then himself. He will be taken care of by the authorities if captured.

—While Thomas Woodson, a Plattsmouth boy about twelve years old, was practicing on a bar, he missed his hold and fell several feet, breaking his right wrist close to the joint, the bone protruding through the flesh.

—During a storm the farm residence of H. Madison, living one and a half miles east of Crete, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, the family only saving the smaller part of their household goods.

—It is said that the proprietors of the Lincoln woolen mills will commence work at once rebuilding, and that the capacity will be greatly increased. The mills had orders for six months' work at the time of the fire.

—George W. Packard, from St. Joe, Mo., recovered a wagon and team at Blue Springs, upon which he had a \$125 chattel mortgage. The party had run off with the property from St. Joe, and Mr. Packard took out after him.

—James L. Yost, a youth of sixty-five summers and Lavina H. Girty, a maiden of fifty winters, were given permission to wed the other day at Hastings. Lavina is a Pittsburg belle while James is an Adams county gentleman.

—Frank Scott, a switchman, had his right leg terribly crushed in the B. & M. yards at Plattsmouth. While crossing the track in front of a lot of moving cars he was struck and thrown to the ground, the wheels passing over his leg below the knee.

—The adjoining barns of Robert Morledge and William Foley of Hastings were burned the other morning. Mr. Morledge lost a horse, wagon, harness and other traps. Mr. Foley succeeded in saving his horse and buggy but lost some other property.

—The Herron brothers, the supposed train robbers, were arraigned at Valentine and pleaded not guilty. By agreement the preliminary examination was continued until August 12.

—The prisoners are said to have considerable property in Madison county.

—The farmers in Johnson county have begun to thresh their flax, and find that the dry weather has almost ruined the crop. The county has a larger acreage of flax this year than ever before, but even the best will hardly yield eight bushels per acre.

—John and Mary Shay are under arrest at Harrison for poisoning a herd of cattle belonging to Dan Klein. They lived for some years in the Klein neighborhood in Sioux county, had much trouble and were frequently arrested.

—They removed to Dakota last spring, but returned the other day and scattered salt mixed with Paris green on the grass where the cattle would get it. Several fine cows are dead and a number of others are dying.

A SICKENING SIGHT

THAT ATTENDING THE ELECTROCUTION OF WILLIAM KEMMLER.

The Criminal Literally Roasted, Not Shocked to Death—The Current Turned on the Second Time as Signs of Life Were Detected—The New Mode of Taking Human Life Not Considered a Great Success—A Demand for Repeal of the Law.

Sentence of the Law Visited Upon Kemmler, the Murderer.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 7.—With a short, sharp shock, painless so far as the world will ever know, the soul of William Kemmler was separated from his body at 6:40 yesterday morning. The cap was adjusted to the head of the man bound captive in the strange looking chair; the lever was quickly swung around the arc of the semicircle; a quick convulsion, a sudden revival of muscular action; another turn of the lever; a pause, a room filled with the sickening fumes of burning flesh, and twenty-seven witnesses of the first electric death in history knew that the death of Tillie Ziegler had been avenged in law and the crime of William Kemmler expiated, so far as human hands could force its expiation.

While Warden Durston could have found hundreds of willing substitutes, for any one of the twenty-seven witnesses the law had compelled him to call in, it is safe to say that no one of the twenty-seven found any pleasure in the spectacle.

At 6:38 the door at the right of the execution chair, leading towards the execution room, opened and Warden Durston's figure appeared in the doorway. Behind him walked a spruce looking, broad shouldered little man, full bearded, with carefully arranged hair clustering around his forehead. He was dressed in a suit of new clothing, sack coat and vest of dark gray material, trousers of mixed yellow pattern, a white shirt, whose polished front was exposed directly below the little bow of lawn, of black and white check pattern. This was William Kemmler, the man who was about to undergo the sentence of death. Behind him walked Dr. W. E. Houghton and Chaplain Yates.

Kemmler was by far the coolest man in the party. He did not look about the room with any special degree of interest. He hesitated as the door was closed behind him and carefully looked by the attendant on the other side as though he did not know exactly what to do. "Give me a chair, will you," said the warden. Some one quickly handed him a wooden chair which he placed in front of and a little to the right of the execution chair, facing the little circle of men. Kemmler sat down composedly, looked about him and then up and down without any evidence of fear or of special interest in the event. His face was not stolid; it was indifferent. He looked, if anything, as though he were rather pleased at being the center of interest. Warden Durston stood at the left of the chair with his hand on the back of it and almost at the moment Kemmler took his seat he began to speak in short quick periods. "Now, gentlemen," he said, "this is William Kemmler. I have warned him that he has got to die, and if he has anything to say he will say it."

As the warden finished Kemmler looked up and said in a high key of voice without any hesitation and as though he had prepared himself with a speech, "Well, I wish every one good luck in this world and I think I am going to a good place and the papers have been saying a lot of stuff that is not so. That's all I have to say." With the conclusion of this speech he turned his back on the jury, took off his coat and handed it to the warden. This disclosed the fact that his clothes had been cut from the band of the trousers down so as to expose the base of the spine.

He sat down in the electric chair as quietly as though he were sitting down to dinner. When the straps had been adjusted about the body the arms were fastened down, and then the warden leaned over and parted Kemmler's feet so as to bring his legs near to the legs of the chair. While the straps were being arranged Kemmler said to the warden and his assistant: "Take your time; don't be in a hurry. Be sure that everything is all right."

When the straps had been adjusted to the body and the limbs the warden placed his hand on Kemmler's head and held it against the rubber cushion which ran down the back of the chair. Kemmler's eyes were turned toward the opposite side of the room; before they had followed the warden in his movements; then the condemned man made one or two remarks in a perfectly clear and composed tone of voice.

"Well, I wish everybody good luck" was one of them, and "Durston, see that these things are all right," was another. When the cap had been adjusted and clamped in place Kemmler said: "Oh, you'd better press that down," so the head piece was unclamped and pressed further down. While it was being done Kemmler said: "Well, I want to do the best I can. I can't do any better than that."

Warden Durston took in his hand the leather harness which was to be adjusted to Kemmler's head. As the harness was put in place Dr. Spitzka, who was standing near the chair, said softly: "God bless you, Kemmler," and the condemned man answered "Thank you," softly. Hardly a minute had elapsed since the adjustment of the straps. There was no time for Kemmler to have weakened, even if his marvelous courage had not been equal to the test of further delay. He was as calm in the chair as he had

been before he entered the room, and during the process of his confinement by the straps which held him close. At the warden's question, Dr. Fell stepped forward with a long syringe in his hand and quickly but deftly wetted two sponges which were attached to the electrodes, one on top of the head and the other at the base of the spine. Dr. Spitzka answered the warden's question with a sharp "All right," which was echoed by the others about him.

"Ready," said Durston again and then "Good bye." He stepped to the door and through the opening said to some one in the next room, but to whom will probably never be known with certainty, "Everything is ready." In almost an immediate response the electric current was turned on.

There was a sudden convulsion of the frame in the chair, and a spasm went over it from head to foot, confined by the straps and springs that held it firmly, so that no limb or other parts of the body stirred more than a fraction of an inch from its resting place. The body remained thus rigid for seventeen seconds. Dr. Spitzka looked at his stop watch, and as the tenth second expired he cried out, "Stop!" "Stop!" cried other voices about. A quick movement of the arm and the electric current was switched off. There was a relaxation of the body in the chair and the quiet little group around the chair grew business-like. "He's dead," said Dr. Spitzka, calmly. The rest of the witnesses nodded their acquiescence. There was no question in the mind of any one but that the stiff, upright object before them was lifeless.

Dr. Balch was bending over the body looking at the exposed skin. Suddenly he cried out sharply: "Dr. McDonalld, see that rupture." The index finger of the hand had curved backward as the flexor muscles contracted, and had scraped a small hole in the skin at the base of the thumb on the back of the hand. The little rupture was dropping blood. "Turn the current on instantly, this man is not dead," cried Dr. Spitzka. Warden Durston sprang to the door way and cried, "Turn on the current," but the current could not be turned on. When the signal to stop had come the operator had pressed the button which gave the signal to the engineer to stop the dynamo. The dynamo was almost at a standstill.

The operator sprang to the button and gave a sharp quick signal. There was a rapid response, but quick as it was it was not quick enough to anticipate the signs of what may or may not have been a revival of consciousness. As the group of horror-stricken witnesses stood helplessly by all eyes fixed on the chair, Kemmler's lips began to drop spittle and in a moment more his chest moved and from his mouth came a heavy stentorian sound, quickening and increasing with every respiration if respiration it was. There was no voice but that of the warden crying to the operator to turn on the current, and a wheezing sound, half groan, which forced itself past the tightly closed lips and sounded through the still chamber with a ghastly distinctness.

Some of the witnesses turned away from the sight. One of them lay down faint and sick. It takes a long time to tell the story, it seemed a long time in reaching the climax. In reality there was but seventy-three seconds in the interval which elapsed between the moment when the first sound issued from Kemmler's lips until the response signal came from the dynamo-room. It came with the same suddenness that had marked the first shock which passed through Kemmler's body. The sound which had horrified the listeners about the chair was cut off sharply as the body once more became rigid.

Slimy ooze still dropped from the mouth and ran slowly in three lines down the beard and on to the gray vest. Twice there were twitchings of the body as the electricians in the next room turned the current on and off.

There was to be no mistake this time about the killing. The dynamo was run up to its highest speed and again and again the full current of 2,000 volts was sent through the body in the chair. As the anxious group stood silently watching the body suddenly there arose from it a white vapor, bearing with it a pungent and sickening odor. The body was burning.

The current was stopped and again there was a relaxation of the body. No doubt that this time the current had done its work, if not well at least completely. Dr. Zell, who stood at the side of the special correspondent of the United press, turned and said: "Well, there is no doubt about one thing, the man never suffered one iota of pain." In after consultations the other physicians expressed the same belief.

The President Invited to Grand Island.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Mr. Dorsey called on President Harrison, and on behalf of the managers of the Grand Island sugar palace exposition invited him to attend the exposition to be held at Grand Island during the month of September. The president said it gave him great pleasure to note the interest that Nebraska was taking in the beet sugar industry and predicted that within a very few years Nebraska would supply a large portion if not all the sugar consumed in the great north-west. He could not promise to leave Washington while congress was in session, and from the present outlook he did not see how it was possible for congress to adjourn for some weeks yet. The president stated that he could not go west this summer or autumn and would have to decline a number of invitations, but he intends to make an extended western tour next summer.

The Rev. Dr. E. B. Hurlbut of Chicago has declined to accept the presidency of Colgate university, Utica, N. Y.

LOTTERY SWINDLERS

SHOWN UP IN AN ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

Enormous Revenues That Enable the Managers to Corrupt Legislators and Override the Wishes of the People—A Strike on the New York Central Road—Gen. Butler Gives His Views in Reference to Electrocution—Anti-Lottery Convention—Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

The Lottery Swindle Shown Up in an Address to the Country.

BATON ROUGE, La., August 9.—The anti-lottery league has issued an address to the people of the United States reciting at length the history of the lottery in Louisiana, its corrupt purchase of legislators to do its will and to override the wishes of the people. Because of its enormous revenues, greater than all the banking capital of the state, it is in every available way calculated to hold its monopoly by the corruption of the moral sense of even good people and its utter carrying away of the ignorant, many of whom suffer privation or steal to get money to play the lottery. "The aggregate of the scheme of the monthly and semi-monthly drawings is the fabulous sum of \$28,000,000 per annum, and the aggregate of their daily drawings is over \$20,000,000 more. They receive annually \$1,250,000 from written policies sold on the numbers of the daily drawings, aside from the sale of the regular printed tickets. The schemes of the last drawings are so arranged that they can sell 75 per cent of their tickets, pay 10 per cent for selling them, lose all the prizes provided for in the scheme, pay \$1,000,000 for expenses, and still make \$2,000,000 profit per annum."

This, the address says, shows the scheme is fraudulent and unfair. It pays but 53 per cent of the money received, while the licensed lotteries of other nations require the payment of 70 per cent. The address recommends to congress the immediate adoption of an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting any state from chartering or licensing any lottery or gift enterprise, abolishing those already established and giving congress power to enforce the prohibition by appropriate legislation; pending that, that all lottery matters be excluded from the mails and express companies.

The New York Central Tied Up.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The rumblings of the expected storm among the thousands of employees of the New York Central and Vanderbilt lines, owing to the discharge of Knights of Labor and Brotherhood men, broke like a flash from a clear sky last night. All the length of the Central was tied up. Trains were left by the crews where they stood when the order came. Two passenger trains were left at Eighty-sixth street in the tunnel. The latest report is the West Shore is tied up throughout its length, as well as the New York & New Haven road.

Great throngs of people crowded into the Grand Central depot trying to have tickets exchanged. No one seemed to know how it was or who had ordered the strike. Even J. J. Holland, the labor leader, denied that he knew who ordered it or even that it was ordered.

A representative of the railroad company called upon Acting Superintendent of police Byrnes for protection and all the reserves on the east side above Forty-second street to Yonkers and on the west side from St. John's park to Yonkers were placed on duty guarding the tracks and property. The depot at Forty-second street was under the protection of a full force of police, assisted by members of the boat patrol. Inspector Byrnes' detectives guard the switches and signal stations along the road to Yonkers.

After these arrangements had been made word reached police headquarters that some of the strikers intended to take possession of the switch house at Seventh street and Fourth avenue. Inspector Byrnes immediately detailed two detectives to watch that part. The inspector himself decided to remain at headquarters all night.

Butler on Electrocution.

BOSTON, Mass., August 9.—General Butler, when asked his opinion of the Kemmler execution, said: "I think it was a cruel and horrible punishment and one which never ought to be resorted to again with similar appliances. If the newspaper reports are correct the man Kemmler never received any absolute shocks. A sponge was put on his head and another one on his back, and the electric current passed through him and flowed four minutes before he was dead. He was literally fried to death. The intention was to kill Kemmler instantly, making his death as painless as possible, and yet the appliance was so constructed that his body served as a conductor on the current instead of retaining it. If he had been put into my hands I would have had him insulated or I would have put a conductor in each ear, one conductor smaller than the other. It might have stove his head to pieces the same as lightning staving the side of a roof, but he would have been killed instantly."

General Butler believes the guillotine is the best instrument of judicial death.

Cleveland Training Himself Down.

MARION, Mass., August 9.—Grover Cleveland is growing thinner. He has since he came here eschewed all meats and he and Mrs. Cleveland are confining themselves entirely to fruits and vegetables. He goes out daily to fish and insists on doing the rowing himself. Many say he takes only one solid meal a day. He has lost over twenty

pounds and hopes to make it fifty before he is through. His walks and rowing tire out his companions and his staying powers under his exhaustive exercise cause general comment.

Anti-Lottery Convention Adjourns.

BATON ROUGE, La., August 9.—The anti-lottery convention adjourned sine die to-day. Among the resolutions adopted is one to boycott the Times-Democrat and Daily News of New Orleans on account of their pro-lottery sentiments. The newspaper committee reported \$30,000, guaranteed for a newspaper to be published in New Orleans in opposition to rechartering the lottery.

Press Comment on Kemmler's Death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Commenting on the execution of Kemmler at Auburn, the Sun says editorially: "The first duty of the next legislature will be to repeal the electrical execution law and to restore the old method of the administration of the death sentence by hanging. Scientific curiosity has been gratified sufficiently by this one awful experiment. The present generation is not likely to hear of another such scene of horrible uncertainty and unknown torture and heart sickening circumstances as was witnessed yesterday morning by the assistants at the judicial experiment upon the body of William Kemmler. Civilization will find other lines on which to manifest its progress."

The Press says: It will not mend matters at all to say that there was ignorant bungling on the part of the executioners; that the first current was not kept on long enough or the last current too long. It was argued, in behalf of this mode of execution, that death was to be instantaneous, lightning like, painless, and that the maulin hero worship attending the dramatic march of the nerved murderer to the scaffold was to be done away with and the secret and mysterious taking off devoid of sensational features.

The Herald says: While the experiment was a failure, it does not show that this mode of inflicting the death penalty is not a success. The failure was due, not to the system, but to the bungling, inefficient way in which the execution was managed. The fault was with the doctors and electricians. The bungling work does not prove that execution by electricity is a failure. It does not warrant a return to the barbarity of the gallows. Had the execution been properly and efficiently managed it would have proved the success of the new system beyond all dispute. The electric light concern should not be allowed to take advantage of the failure to further its own ends.

New York Times: It is unfortunate for the cause of execution by electricity that its first trial was badly bungled. No doubt advocates of this method of executing the death penalty are for the moment put on the defensive, but they have not the failure of the method to face. It would be absurd to talk of abandoning the new law and going back to barbarism of hanging, and it would be as puerile to propose to abolish capital punishment because the new mode of execution was abolished in its first application.

Nebraska Out of Debt.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The showing made by the census report issued by Superintendent Porter is the subject of congratulation on the part of every Nebraskan who has seen it. It shows that Nebraska is absolutely without a debt. Ten years ago Nebraska had a bonded debt of \$500,000. To-day her bonded debt and floating debt are represented by blank spaces in the table of indebtedness with a letter "A," which refers to a foot note indicating "No debt." Only one other state in the entire list is in this happy condition; that one state is West Virginia. There are half a dozen with no bonded debt, but they have floating bills, and there are several with no floating debt but with a bonded debt. But when you combine both these happy conditions Nebraska and West Virginia stand alone. Iowa has no bonded debt but her floating debt is \$284,823.

The total number of deaths by wind-storms and lightning since January last is estimated at 1,100, as compared with only 163 deaths from the same causes during the whole of 1889. This is a record which will make the year memorable in the annals of meteorological life.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and elsewhere.

OMAHA.			
Wheat—No. 2.....	75	75 1/2	
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	38	40	
Corn—Per bu.....	33	35	
Barley.....	35	40	
Rye.....	37	37 1/2	
Butter—Creamery.....	16	16 1/2	
Butter—Dairy.....	12	12 1/2	
New York—Per bu.....	9 1/2	10 1/2	
Eggs—Fresh.....	10	10 1/2	
Honey, per lb., comb.....	14	16 1/2	
Spring Chickens—per doz.....	1 1/2	2 00	
Lemons—Choice, per box.....	8 00	9 00	
Onions—New, per bu.....	4 00	5 00	
Beans—Navajo.....	1 75	2 00	
Wool—Fine, unwashed, per lb.....	14	16	
Potatoes.....	1 00	1 1/2	
Tomatoes—Per bu.....	2 50	3 00	
Hay—Per ton.....	7 00	7 00	
Hogs—Mixed packing.....	3 40	3 47	
Hogs—Heavy weights.....	3 50	3 55	
Sheep—Choice steers.....	4 00	4 20	
NEW YORK.			
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	90 1/2	94	
Corn—No. 2.....	46	46 1/2	
Oats—Mixed western.....	34 1/2	35	
Pork.....	11 50	12 1/2	
Lard.....	6 00	6 1/2	
CHICAGO.			
Wheat—Per bushel.....	90 1/2	94	
Corn—Per bushel.....	46	46 1/2	
Oats—Per bushel.....	34 1/2	35	
Pork.....	11 50	12 1/2	
Lard.....	6 00	6 1/2	
Hogs—Packing and shipping.....	3 50	3 52 1/2	
Cattle—Stockers and feeders.....	2 50	3 50	
Sheep—Natives.....	3 00	3 50	
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—Cash.....	91 1/2	92	
Corn—Per bushel.....	44 1/2	45	
Oats—Per bushel.....	32	32 1/2	
Hogs—Mixed packing.....	3 50	3 55	
Cattle—Feeders.....	3 00	3 00	
SIOUX CITY.			
Cattle—Stockers and feeders.....	3 50	3 55	
Hogs—Mixed.....	3 50	3 57	
KANSAS CITY.			
Wheat—No. 2.....	88	89 1/2	
Corn—No. 2.....	45	45 1/2	
Oats—Mixed western.....	34 1/2	35	
Cattle—Stockers and feeders.....	3 25	3 25	
Hogs—Mixed.....	3 00	3 00	